MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES.] "Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man." [E. HOLMES, Editor.

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THE FARMER.

HALLOWELL, TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 17, 1837.

Provender and Mathematics.

There is nothing in this world like calculation. The Southron may *reckon*, and the Yankee may *guess*, but after all, if they would know how they are going, and where they are going, and what they are about, they must make a fair *calculation*.

In proportion as they calculate right, or exact, so will they be enabled to get along well or ill. The common rules of arithmetic will generally give the true results if properly applied, that is, if they have the right data to start upon. But what we were about to say more particularly is this—There is a rule in our Arithmetics not much used, and yet one which may be often used to great advantage. It is called "Allegation," and the object of it is to give a few rules whereby different substances of different prices or qualities may be combined together in such way and manner as required to bring about a certain required result. It occurred to us the other day that farmers might use it to very good advantage. We met with an individual, with the money in his pocket, in pursuit of some Peas & Oats to fatten his hog. Why do you not purchase corn? It is too dear. Why do you not give him Oat-meal? I have plenty of Oats, said he, but they have not "heart" enough in them to fatten hogs. I should be willing to give 67 cts. per bushel for peas & oats, if I could find them "*handy*." Well, if you can't find them "*handy*," buy some corn and mix it with your oats until you get a mixture worth 67 cts. per bushel. How much corn, said we to him, at one dollar per bushel, must you buy to mix with your oats at 34 cts., to make the mixture worth 67 cts. per bushel? Fact, said he looking very grave, I used to do such *sums* at school, but I havn't thought of them since. Probably you used to do it thus

67 { 34—33 Oats, / 100—33 Corn, } taking 34 from 67 leaves

you 33, which you put next the corn, and 67 from 100 leaves 33, which you put next the oats. Thus you see at the prices which you have put down, you must buy thirty-three bushels of each; or if your oats are worth 40 cts. and corn 120 cents, it will be thus—

67 { 40—53 Oats, / 120—27 Corn. }

Very true, said he, but that will make more provender than I want. All you have to do then is to vary your mode of calculation. If you have but ten bushels of oats to spare, and they are worth 40 cents, how much corn must you mix with them to make the mixture worth 67 cents?

67 { 40—53 oats, / 120—27 corn. } Then say, as 53 is to 10, so is 27 to the required number—

53 : 10 :: 27

10 ans.

53 | 270 / 265 | 5. 5/53 five bushels and a little

5

more than one-tenth of another bushel. The querist bought the corn—mixed it with his oats—and is now fattening his pig with what he calls his *mathematical* provender; and we hope he will send us a piece of his pork by way of fee for *cyphering* for him. The proportion of corn to the oats is the same as the general proportion of peas to oats; though the corn may not be quite so nutritive as the peas. We are inclined to believe the mixture better than all corn.

Study of Insects during the Night.

Much has been written in regard to the ravages of insects, and much time has been spent in watching them; but most of the time has been during the daylight.

Now it so happens that most of the mischief which is done by insects, is done in the night time. And there is a large number of these creatures that, like most birds or beasts of prey, lie snugly hidden during the light of the sun, but when he is down, sally out to begin their work of havoc and mischief. Not only are there many which come out at sundown, but there are also many which do not move until a later hour, confining themselves in their abodes until midnight or after, when they come forth and pursue their mode of life accordingly. We once knew a man, who had some curiosity in these things, and who was desirous to catch such nightly visitors. To effect his purpose, he proceeded in this manaer: He would put a light in a vacant room, and leave open the windows, and in the morning he would find the walls and windows covered with moths and millers of all sorts, sizes and shapes, and which one would not see in the day time once in an age. Who knows what mischief is done to grain in the night time by insects?

The rust in wheat is attributed by some to the work or insects—by others to a fungus which fastens itself upon the stalk and lives upon the juices. Both contend that it requires warm close weather to bring it about, and we have heard of instances where, in one single night the mischief befel whole fields. If done by insects, might it not have been done by them during the darkness of this single night? There are "more things in heaven and earth than is dreampt of in our philosophy" yet, and we verily believe that not a few of them are operating unbeknown to us while we sleep, and the effects are attributed to causes seen only while we are awake; or, in other words, Nature has her thousands of living tribes, beast, bird, insect, and animalculæ, awake and active during the darkness of midnight, as well as myriads of similar animals at noon day, and to explore her or them thoroughly, we should never sleep. Ceaseless vigilence is the price of a thorough knowledge of them, and even then, time is too short to enable man to comprehend the whole.

Supply of Wheat.

We have been credibly informed that an attempt has been made to get up companies, to buy up the wheat and keep up the price; and we know of one or two individuals who still hold on to what they have for sale in hopes that it will not fall any lower. Go ahead, Gentlemen Sharks. We copy the following little paragraph for your special comfort and consolation. "The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says that the hopes of good crops are realized in most places. Witness the following.

Frederick Co., Md.—Wheat more than average, and very heavy—$1, per bushel. Oats, potatoes, rye—all abundant. Corn promising a good crop.

Winchester, Va.—The same, in all respects.

Wheeling, Ohio.—Wheat 75 cents.

Columbus, Ohio.—Wheat contracted for at 62 1-2 cents per bushel.

From Buffalo to Utica, wheat crop excellent. Wheat at Rochester, N. Y. $1,25.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 9.—Flour $2,50 to 3,00 per 100 lbs.—plenty. Ohio superfine, $8 per bbl. Corn very promising.

Lynchburg, Va., Sept. 15.—Flour $5,50 to $6 very dull; wheat 1,05 to 1,10.

Georgetown, D. C.—Flour $8, to 8,50 per bbl.—Wheat 1,25 per bushel."

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Cultivation of Roots in Maine.

MR. HOLMES:—It should be the object of every farmer to realize the greatest amount of income possible from a given quantity of land, with the smallest amount of labor.

Such is the connection between individual and national wealth, that he who is augmenting his property by industry and skill, is at the same time conferring a benefit on the community in which he lives. Common sense will teach that one branch of industry should not be followed exclusively. A community without merchants and manufacturers would be in a bad condition, however much agricultural skill and industry might prevail. Common sense will also teach that one branch of agriculture should not be followed exclusively by the farmers of Maine. It was once said by one of your correspondents, that the term *good farmer*, would ere long signify a skilful shepherd, and that every hill would be covered with sheep, from Kittery to Calais. Surely it would be as unwise policy to go to Rhode Island for cheese, as it is to "go to New York to mill," although our State might produce an immensity of wool for *exportation*. If one individual farmer should follow the wool growing business exclusively, though he might become a *skilful shepherd*, he would scarcely deserve the appellation, good farmer. There is nothing certain that is human—and the value of agricultural products are ever changing; therefore prudence will dictate that the farmer should not rely wholly on one source for his profits.

The cultivation of root crops enables the farmer to acquire a variety of excellent products, such as beef, pork, mutton, butter and cheese, wool, and fine live stock; for this reason as well as many others, the cultivation of roots as food for stock of various kinds, will, I doubt not, prove in our State

as well as in Europe, if not the foundation of all good husbandry, at least the most profitable branch of it. I can see no cause why the cultivation of roots as food for stock should not be as profitable in our State as in Europe. We have every variety of soil, of the first quality, and our climate, tho' cold, and frequently liable to severe frosts, is very friendly to the growing of roots of various kinds.

I am far from being of opinion that farmers should confine themselves exclusively to the culture of roots, but those farmers who enter largely into this business will certainly realize a good profit, if they do not keep a miserable breed of cows, swine and sheep. In order to make the cultivation of roots a profitable business, we must have suitable soil, which must be thoroughly cultivated; and in order to do this, we must clear away stumps, stones, roots, and all other obstructions to the plough. One acre thoroughly cultivated, and managed after the manner of the European farmers, will yield a greater net profit than ten acres with only ordinary culture. We know but little, as yet, about the thorough culture of land in the State of Maine, but agricultural improvement is on the march, and we may expect happy results.

In my communication of March, last, I mentioned the subject of keeping cows through the summer, by *soiling*, and the cultivation of roots as the chief dependence of the farmer for their support throughout the whole year. Perhaps there are few farmers in our State that are willing to try the experiment of soiling their cows in the barn or yard during summer; but cows that run in pastures should have a supply of other food when there is not a sufficiency of grass. It is certainly for the interest of the farmer to feed out his roots to those animals that will give the greatest income in return; and milch cows, no doubt, yield as great a profit as any animals that can be kept upon a farm. If roots can be preserved throughout the summer without sprouting, the farmer may at all times have an abundance of food for his cows, when the grass in pastures is not sufficient. If, however, it may be found impracticable to preserve roots through the summer in good condition, still the dairy farmer who has a steam-boiler and every thing in proper order, may realize a great profit from his cows in the spring. Will it ever be said that March, April and May, are the best dairy months, in Maine?—The farmer who keeps cows with a view to the profitable consumption of root crops, will of course wish to realize as great a profit as possible from his dairy after the season is past for feeding his cows with roots. If the grass in pastures should be insufficient, an acre of rich ground to be mowed twice each season, and the grass given as an evening food to cows would, no doubt, be profitable; although owing to the shortness of our summer seasons, the soiling of cattle with new mown grass, may not prove so profitable here, as farther south.

The position I think is incontrovertible that the cultivation of roots to be consumed by the most profitable stock, is the best branch of agriculture that can be pursued by the farmers of Maine.—Some have contended that cows are the most profitable—some that sheep yield the greatest profit—and some are much in favor of swine; now the interests of the farmer, and of the community also, require that a goodly number of all these animals be kept, and of the best breeds that can possibly be obtained. These should all be fed abundantly with such kinds of roots as the animal to be fed relishes the best. Nature never gave appetite to animals in vain, and all animals thrive the best when the food given best suits the palate.

Lastly, after having pampered the appetite of his animals, will the farmer do all he can to save their manure, and turn it to the best account? Every farmer who wishes to be successful in root culture, must *take good care* of all the manure of his animals; and he must make all the manure he can by artificial means—for manure is the main spring of all profitable husbandry. R.

Rumford, Sept. 1837.

Is Farming poor business?

Mr. Holmes:—When I hear farmers and others talking of farming as *poor business*, I enquire what they mean; for it is plain they do not use figures.

Why, Sir, potatoes in Maine can be raised for *ten cents* per bushel, and well pay for all the labor, take one season with another. But we will say, 12 1-2 cents per bushel—and this will make a liberal allowance for rent, &c. I name *rent*, but in fact potatoes benefit run out and rough land, rather than injure it. Now they generally in the spring bring in market double that sum;—and if a farmer can be paid double wages, does he in truth call farming *poor business?*

Again—more profit can be obtained by raising Ruta Baga and other roots. Tho fact is, *we do not raise half enough of them.*

I have to own,—not to my credit, however, as a farmer,—that I have a piece of run out (as it is called) sward land, which has been mowed for too many years. When first laid down, it had yielded grass well. There is six acres in the piece. The last spring I ploughed one acre of it—manured not largely—sowed one half with Ruta Baga seed—the other half was planted with potatoes. The manure being new, I turned it under, not deep, together with the grass which had grown, about the first of June.

After the blades were up, I top-dressed a little, with plaster on the potatoes, and ashes on the turnips;—and no one can now doubt but the *roots* on the broke up acre will go farther in keeping stock, than the *hay* obtained on the other five, after paying the labor and expense of each.

The plough,—an instrument which we farmers do not enough use—must turn the other five acres topsyturvey, against another spring.

More Roots.

Rust in Wheat.

Rust, blight and mildew are different names indicating the same thing, and that it is a disease which sometimes proves fatal to the hopes of the farmer, by attacking and destroying his grain immediately before harvesting. Rust is now very generally considered as a parasitical plant of the fungus or mushroom kind, and is described by botanists as follows, "*Uredo linearis*, (yellow grain rust) in lines on the leave and stem; stained reddish yellow. Found on the stems and leaves of barley, oats, rye and wheat."

It is not often that this disease of wheat has been so extensively injurious as it has proved this year; in western New-York alone, the damage may be estimated by millions. Until about the 20th of July the wheat crop rarely appeared more promising; the grain having apparently recovered from the effect of the severe winter, standing well, and the ears large and well set. Wet, damp, sultry weather followed, and a change at once came over the wheat fields. Rust showed itself in great quantities, and where the growth was the heaviest and most rapid, there the effect was as usual soonest discovered. The yellowish red of the rust, soon assumed a dark hue; and, as the progress of wheat so attacked seems to cease at once making any approaches to ripeness, the green wheat became discolored, giving a dirty cloudy hue to the whole field as far as diseased. If in a very green state, when attacked, as some fields that have fallen under our observation were, no berries are formed, if in a more advanced state the berry shrinks and becomes comparatively worthless. If the berry has nearly reached maturity, the injury it sustains is trifling; and hence those pieces of wheat, the present season, the most advanced, have suffered the least.

The cause of this diseased state of the wheat plant, and the manner in which it effects the berry so suddenly and so seriously, does not seem to be well understood, nor has any successful methods of prevention been devised; and the hope of eliciting communications from our farming friends, has been one of the objects in thus bringing it before them. Opinions which at first view appear discordant, may be means of reaching the truth; and nothing aids this process more materially than observations in different places and under different circumstances, faithfully given to the public.

Several ways have been mentioned in which it was supposed rust was produced, and various causes have been assigned for its injurious effects on grain. Observing men, farmers, appear to be mostly agreed on three things as necessary to the production of this disease—heat, moisture, and a rapid growth; the latter may indeed be considered as a necessary consequence of the two former. The rust is generally first noticed when a few dry days succeed several damp sultry ones, or when in hot weather changes from wet to dry rapidly succeed each other.

Some farmers have supposed that the outer covering of the stem splits in consequence of the accumulation of sap in the vessels of the plant, and that the rust is simply the exuding juices of the plant through such opening. This supposition would seem to be founded on the fact that the pores of the plants are arranged in rows longitudinally, and as the root of the fungus is fixed in these, it of course assumes the linear form. It is not impossible however, but that as the roots of the parasite penetrate and expand, the checking the juices may cause the rupture which seems visible in some extreme cases.

Other farmers have maintained that the substance called honey dew, is the cause of rust, and they infer this from the fact that it is usually first observed in clear dry weather, a state of the atmosphere in which the phenomenon of honey dew is most frequently noticed. The appearance of honey dew is as much a mystery as that of rust, but that they are not the same, or that honey dew does not always become rust, may be inferred from the fact that it never assumes that form, on those substances where it is most frequently found, or most copiously deposited. The theory has been advanced that honey dew is the result of a chemical action depending on the electrical state of the atmosphere, and it derives in our opinion some plausibility from the comparative ease with which all farinaceous matter may be converted into sugar or rather honey, as in the case of starch from potatoes or flour.—At the time rust takes place, the juices of the plant are undergoing the change that renders them fit to supply the berry with its farina, and it is not impossible that after this change has been partially developed, large supplies of moisture accompanied by heat, may produce an action or fermentation of this matter, that shall change its nature, render its conversion into farina impracticable, and cause it to exude through the pores of the plant where it becomes visible in the shape of rust.

It is obvious, however, that much that is asserted respecting rust is mere matter of conjecture. That its origin is involved in doubt, and the manner in which it affects the plant, not well understood, is clear; but it by no means necessarily follows that this uncertainty arises from the causes that cannot be overcome, or difficulties that cannot be removed. Men of science should investigate, and practical men should observe, and facts might thus ere long be accumulated which would enable us to trace this and similar evils to its source, and apply the proper correctives. Time and talent, however, are required to successfully prosecute such inquiries, and few men are able to devote the necessary time without compensation. It is our firm belief, that had our legislature, at the time the subject of the wheat worm was brought before them by a memorial from the State Agricultural Society, made an appropiation of ten thousand dollars to be paid to the individual or individuals who should clearly determine the insect or insects that produce the worm in the ear, and place its history and habits beyond a doubt, and discover some effectual remedy to its ravages, the State would at this moment been millions of dollars richer. The State has lavished its millions on education. Education is an excellent thing; but

it is our opinion that had twenty thousand dollars been devoted to elucidating a few points connected with bread, such as the fly, worm, and rust, the agriculture of the State would soon have been in quite a different position from what it is now like to be, the morals and education of the people quite as good.—*Genesee Farmer.*

General Principles of Draining.

Wetness in land proceeds either from rain water lodging on the surface or from subterraneous water confined in the bowels of the earth, which, by its own pressure, forces itself to the surface in the form of springs. On tenacious clays that are nearly level, wetness is often produced by the first of these causes, but it much more frequently proceeds from the latter. It is necessary to be able to distinguish from which of these causes the wetness proceeds, to insure success, (for *surface draining*, when the water is subterraneous, can only alleviate the effect, in place of removing the cause,) to accomplish which, requires no small extent of knowledge of the nature and source of springs.

The earth is composed of strata of very various kinds, which when applied to draining, may, without regard to other characteristics, be divided into two classes, viz., *porous* and *impervious*. All those kinds of strata whose less corehent essential parts receive water freely, and through which it runs with ease, such as rotten rock, gravel, sand, and loamy clays, are called *porous*. On the other hand, tenacious clays, and a certain kind of gravel, having a proportion of clay in its composition, which, by binding the small stones together, renders it equally as impervious as clay itself, and such rock as is of a close and compact nature, without any fissures in it, are the principal strata that resists the reception of water, and are therefore called *impervious*. Springs undoubtedly originate from the rain and snow water subsiding through porous strata, till it meets an impervious stratum that presents an obstruction to its further descent, and here forming a reservour or considerable collection of water, it is thus forced either to filtrate along such a substance or rise to the surface, where it oozes out in those different ways that are so frequently met with. When the stratum which contains the water composes part of a hill or rising ground from which the water has descended, it will force its way to the surface wherever it finds the easiest passage; this is sometimes by a natural outlet, but often this is not apparent, and it is confined so near the surface as to injure it by constant moisture, or by oozing imperceptibly through any small pores in the soil. The great object, therefore, in draining is to cut off entirely the source of springs or subterraneous water, which causes the wetness, by flowing over the surface or being confined beneath it. This was discovered by Mr. Elkington, whose leading principles are, *first*, to find out where the water lies in different soils and situations, and under what circumstances; *second*, to lay out the drains so as most effectually to remove the water; *third*, to make the drains the most perfect for this purpose, either by digging alone, or by digging and afterwards boring in their bottoms with an auger—the chief object being to dry the ground effectually and at the least expense. When the subterraneous water lies at such a depth that the level of the outlet will not admit of a drain being cut so deep, or where the expense would be too great, the auger is used to make bore-holes in the bottom of the drain, through which the water rises by its own pressure. The truth of the principles of this system of draining has been proved by the extraordinary results which have attended it, not only in this country, but in others, as will be seen by the annexed account of draining in Sweden. By it, not only the land that was intended to be drained, but also springs, wells, and wet ground at a considerable distance, with which there was no apparent communication, have been made dry.*

DRAINING BOGS AND MARSHES.

The bogs and marshy grounds injured by springs, which form a very great proporiion of the wet land of this country, are thought by many incapable of being drained; but however impracticable it may appear, the many thousand acres which have been lately brought into cultivation, not only show that they can be easily drained at little expense, but that when they are made dry, they are, in many instances, more valuable than the lands in their vicinity. It is quite apparent that bogs and marshy grounds originate sometimes from water breaking out of the adjacent heights, in a regular line along their upper side—at other times from springs rising promiscuously over the whole surface, forming generally what are called *welleyes;* but more frequently from both causes conjoined, and forming quagmires, which shake all around, so as to be dangerous for a person to walk across: they are easily distinguished at a distance by the verdure of the grass around the *welleyes.* Under the peat earth, which varies in depth from five to twenty feet, and in some instances, more, a bed of clay is sometimes found, and under that a stratum of sand or gravel; but, in others, the whole of the sub-strata is composed of the same snbstance as the adjacent eminences.—The clay bed between the moss and the porous stratum being in many places, very thin, the pressure of the water in the high ground forces that with which it is coneected under the bog through the more porous part of the clay and moss to the surface, forming the appearance just mentioned. Such are the general features of bogs and marshes; nevertheless, in every district of the country, much ground still lies waste from the same cause, altho' containing no peat, on which the same mode of draining ought to be resorted to.

In draining boggy or marshy ground, the first thing to be considered is the best direction for the outlet, and to ascertain its level; the next thing is to fix the direction in which the drains are to be cut. When the water breaks out on the upper side of the moss, a drain must be carried along the line of the wetness, sufficiently deep to intercept it, with outlets to the cross drains, which must be cut such a depth as to suit the level of the outlet. If the extent of land to be drained is considerable, it is advisable to divide the whole by open drains into fields, according to the position of the ground. The drains must be made from five to six feet deep, and when this depth does not reach the bottom of the moss, or to the stratum containing the water, bore-holes or wells must be made in their bottom, through which the confined water will rise by its own pressure to the bottom of the drain, so that it will be reduced to the same level. The bore-holes are made with an auger about five inches in diameter; but when the moss or peaty earth is so soft that they will not keep open, wells filled up to the bottom of the drain with small stones must be made. These operations will not only prevent the springs from the adjacent high grounds overflowing the moss, and remove the subterraneous water, but will also, in most cases, completely free it from surface water, proceeding from rain or snow; when, however, any of the latter remains, it must be remedied by wedge or shoulder drains made from the moss itself, which, if properly executed, and vermin, such as moles and water mice, prevented from injuring them, will last for twenty or thirty years.

* The author experienced a case of this kind lately in draining some fields for Lord Willoughby de Eresby, in Lincolnshire, where a well, in the possession of the tenant, about a mile distant from the operations, was completely drained.

Agriculture, &c.

If one consequence of the present "pressure" shall be to engage men more generally in agricultural pursuits, surely our sorrow will endure but for a short night and joy will come in the morning. Though it be ordained that by the sweat of his brow the farmer shall obtain his bread, yet his health and happiness are greatly promoted by the same wise provision, and no other occupation will ensure him the same independence and ease of mind. The eyes of this class of men have been too much attracted by the false show of ease and success which appear to attend those engaged in other pursuits. They have seen them rise apparently without labor or much exertion to high stations, or to the possession of wealth, but they have not noted those who were disappointed: nor have they seen the sacrifice of principle, the loss of peace and health, the harrowing uncertainty, the wear of body and spirit with which in many cases that honor and wealth has been purchased. Owing to this cause we have now a superabundance of professional men and merchants, whose talents would not be sufficiently brilliant to enable them to rise to eminence if their services were required by the community, but who, as the case is, must resort to shifts to obtain a livelihood,—while had they remained at home tillers of the soil, they might have been happy and useful. We would not insinuate that there are too many clergymen in our country, but surely one destined for the sacred office should be in intellect a *man*, and "thoroughly furnished unto good works."

The articles which have appeared in the Observer respecting the dignity of agriculture, urging our farmers to decorate their dwellings and the contiguous grounds, and to mingle more in rural sports, deserve attention. Why may not all the farm houses in our country present a light and neat appearance? Why may we not see the woodbine and honeysuckle encircling them, and the rose and other garden flowers blooming around them? Why should not the fair daughters of New-England farmers turn their attention to this matter; and ceasing to imitate the imported follies of our city fashionables, bestow some of their time upon the delightful and healthful employment of rearing and training flowers: tracing in them the wonderful evidences of the Creator's goodness and wisdom; acquiring a love for what is beautiful in nature; and thus while they add to the pleasures of others, increase their own charms of body and mind? It is elevating and ennobling to study nature as displayed in our gardens and fields. Food for abundant meditation lies hid in all vegetable productions, and those who expose to view in an attractive manner the beauties with which our earth is or may be clothed, besides opening a source of enjoyment to themselves, do something to improve the tastes, and perchance the hearts of others.

Agricultural pursuits are certainly not inconsistent with high attainments in science, for no class of men have such opportunities of becoming *practically* scientific as husbandmen. A regard to their pecuniary interest alone should lead them to some acquaintance with Geology, Mineralogy, Chemistry, &c.

It is to be lamented that our young men of all classes are not better acquainted with the political history and constitution of our country. Those who exercise the privileges of freemen and to whom the highest offices are open, should feel their accountability to vote or legislate *understandingly.*

Physiology is a study that would be very serviceable to young husbandmen. Is it not true of us as a nation that we are prematurely shriveled and bowed down? How seldom do we see, especially among women, a good specimen of the human form at middle age:—and is it not owing mainly to the neglect of proper physical and mental culture? Having at our command the means of obtaining not only a subsistence, but a competency, and finding the field of enterprise before us almost boundless, we devote our energies of mind and body untiringly to the pursuit of wealth, until mind and body fail. Unlike most other nations we have no artificial distinctions of society through which we cannot break; hence we are seldom contented. It would be more becoming us to moderate our desires, and endeavor to derive some rational enjoyment from life as it passes away. Doubtless it is wrong and sinful to neglect our proper business, but it is also wrong to neglect attention to health, and the cultivation of a cheerful disposition. The exercise of temperance, *simplicity* in diet, a moderate indulgence in athletic sports, the study of the word and works of God and of the beautiful in nature and art, crowned with profession and *practice* of the christian religion, would go far to make our agricultural population the happiest people on earth.

Among other sources of enjoyment that of music performed in the open air would not be the least, if properly cultivated. A collection of secular music called the Odeon might be serviceable for this purpose. It is a recreation in which both sexes can engage, but none should attempt to sing who have not a good knowledge of the rudiments of music. In almost every village, at least one good performer on the flute can be found, and a sufficient number of singers to form a good choir. A suitable grove is always at hand, in which they could assemble—and many who could not sing would doubtless be glad to listen. Let but the experiment be tried and it will prove not only a means of happiness but of improvement. The effect of such meetings if properly conducted, would be highly beneficial to the manners and feelings. The time of assembling would be anticipated with interest and delight; the shady retreat dedicated to harmony and concord would be left with regret, and the hours there spent would never be recalled in after life but with a thrill of pleasure.—*Connecticut Obs.*

AGRICULTURAL.

Oat Stubble.

How often do you plough your oat stubble? With some it is the custom to plough once, with some twice, and others three times. The object of this short essay is, to inquire which of the three methods is the most beneficial to the farming interest; and the only true method of arriving at that conclusion, is from the observation of facts. Those persons with whom it is the custom to plough their oat stubble but once, may be set down as an indolent set of men, having little regard for the improvement of mind, body or estate. The writer of this has observed, in some of the finest lands of Pennsylvania, where this method has been pursued, a miserable deterioration of crops: and notwithstanding being sufficiently manured, yet it produeed a very inferior crop of wheat; and as for timothy and clover, they scarcely deserved the name of a crop, beihg entirely superceded by a worthless natural grass and weeds, with which the ground had become entirely overspread. By ploughing oat stubble but once, the soil does not become sufficiently pulverized and intermixed; the roots of natural grass and weeds are suffered to remain too much in an undisturbed condition, and carry on all their process of vegetation, until they entirely occupy the soil, to the exclusion of that which would be more beneficial to the farmer.

Ploughing oat stubble but twice for wheat, (or that which is to be manured,) has its objections also. In the first place, if the manure is hauled and spread before it is ploughed, those deleterious substances, (weeds, grass, briers, &c.) are so long permitted to gain strength, and become so permanently attached to the soil, that the two subsequent ploughings will not be sufficient to eradicate them; and secondly, if the ground is ploughed before the manure is hauled out, the tracts beaten by the team will plough up in coarse clods in a very unfit state for receiving the seed, and which no after tillage will sufficiently pulverize.

Now the inquiry comes, what will be the best method? Let the stubble be ploughed as soon as possible after the crop is taken off. This will immediately check the growth of grass, weeds, &c. Then let the harrow be passed over to pulverize the surface, after which the manure may be hauled out, spread and ploughed in immediately, to prevent loss by evaporation. Pass the harrow over again. Before seeding, let the ground be ploughed again, when it will be found to completely pulverized and intermixed, and grass and weeds totally destroyed. Where this method has been adopted, it has been found to be superior to all others.

It must be, and is admitted by all practical agriculturists, that the better the soil is pulverized, the better condition it is in for producing a plentiful crop. Hence, by this method, there is not only a more certain warrant for a good crop of wheat, but grass has been found invariably to succeed better than in either of the other methods. After the crop of wheat is harvested, the grass in the stubble affords excellent pasture for cows, being free from weeds, which frequently gives butter an unpleasant flavor.

If those who have never made trial of this system were once induced to adopt it, I am certain they would be convinced of the truth of the positions here asserted, and find themselves not only amply, but doubly rewarded for all additional labor.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

Smut.

Three years since hearing much of the skinless oats, and believing that if their growth should be found practicable, they would be for many uses preferable to the common oat, I procured a quart or two of the seed at Albany, sowed them on a favorable piece of ground and obtained a fair yield of oats of good quality, with the exception that the heads were nothing but smut. Last year I sowed this product on a well prepared piece of ground, and soon after the heads came out of the sheath I perceived that a large proportion of the whole was smut. It was gathered, but the quantity of sound oats was so small, that I did not deem them worthy thrashing, and determining to discontinue raising them, I fed them out on the straw to my calves and sheep. The field on which the oats were last year sown, was, with the exception of that piece, in barley, and intended for wheat. The whole ground was manured from the yard, the oat patch and all, and sown with wheat of the white flint kind, and entirely free from smut. The wheat over the whole, was somewhat winter killed; not worse, however, on the oat ground than elsewhere; yet when it eared out I was surprised to find a large part of the growth on that part was smut, and though now and then a head may be found on that growing after the barley, yet the proportion on the oat ground is as ten to one. To what cause is this singular result to be attributed? The smut was not on the wheat sown; it must have arisen from some other source. Did the smut of the oats falling in such quantities on the ground impregnate the wheat seed or plants that followed it?—or was the result the natural consequence of the unfavorable weather of the fall which injured the young wheat materially, or of the wet weather and low temperature of the present season. I incline to the first opinion, and shall find in the occurence a new argument allowing the presence of smut in any form, unless we intend to suffer serious injury to our crops in consequence.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Rust on Wheat.

Much has been written on this subject to explain the cause of the injury; and it is by many suppossed to be owing directly and wholly to the rapid growth of the straw during the warm days of summer, which causes the fibre to become split, and the minute *fungus* which constitutes rust, then obtains a foot hold on the plant. Without attempting to established or overthrow this theory, we proceed direc!y to state a few facts, which prove conclusively that the inherent condition of the wheat is by no means the sole cause. A field of wheat was sown last autumn about the first of October, but owing to the unusually cold weather did not come up for two or three weeks after; a part of this field was low rich sandy soil, a part dry strong gravelly soil admirably adapted to wheat; and a third, a dry poor clayey soil. A part of the two latter were manured and a part unmanured. The growth of straw was of course in proportion to the fertility of the ground; but on every part of the field, the crop of grain was almost wholly destroyed by rust; and the only perceptible difference was, that those parts of the field on which the grain was most forward, furnished the best grain, though the quantity in every instance was exceedingly small and not worth harvesting. Lest any should say that it was in consequence of late sowing we may state, that the field of a neighbor a few rods distant, which was sown about the first of September, was equally spoiled by the rust, and some of the most badly effected fields we have seen were from early sowing. Fields of all intermediate time of sowing were equally destroyed. These facts, it is true do not enable us to solve the difficulty, but they may prevent the formation of erroneous opinions, and it is only by the accumulation of facts that correct conclusions can be finally drawn.—*Ib.*

Spring Wheat

Has already superseded the winter species in Lower Canada, and in the northern section of the Union; and such are the casualities which the winter crop has to encounter, from the Hessian fly, from hard winters, and from the grain worm, for the latter, we have no doubt, will soon extend itself over the whole country, that we apprehend the farmers of the northern and middle states, at least, will soon find it advantageous to resort to the spring species of this grain for their main crop. Under this view of the subject, we think we shall be doing a service to the readers of the Cultivator by detailing what we know in relation to different species of Spring wheat.

The *triticum æstivum*, or spring wheat, is said to be a native of southern Siberia and Sicily, whence its culture has been gradually dispersed through Europe and America. It ripens ordinarily about the same time as winter wheat, when sown very early; but when sown later it is fit to harvest in ten or fifteen days after the former. The following, among other varieties, are described in the books.—1. Having a red spike, or ear and grain.

2. Red spring wheat, with a white ear.

3. A white spike and grain. These three are all beardless varieties, of the same species, are not easily affected by moisture, and give a flour nutritious, but not so white, or in so large proportions as the winter varieties cultivated among us.

4. *Siberian spring wheat*, probably the variety cultivated in Oneida, and already noticed on the authority of Dr. Goodsell. It is bearded.

5. *The Egyptian*, or *many spiked wheat.* Loudon terms this a variety of winter, whereas with us it is a spring wheat. This is remarkable for its uncommon productiveness. The grain, however, do not yield so large a proportion of flour or meal as other species or varieties, and the flour is said to be scarcely superior to that obtained from the finest barley. It has been introduced in our country to a considerable extent.

6. *Spelt wheat*, noticed under correspondence. Sown in spring.

7. *Italian spring wheat.* This is the variety which was introduced by Mr. Hathway, of Rome, and which seems to have proved congenial to our soil and climate wherever it has been tried. It is bearded, the product is abundant, and the grain makes excellent flour.

There are besides those we have enumerated, several other varieties of spring wheat, with which we are not acquainted, as the Black Sea and Tea Wheat, which are probably mere varieties, which have been modified by climate and culture.

The white, or spring or summer wheats, flourish best on light soils. The ground, however, requires to be well pulverized. A good preparation is a clover ley, ploughed in May, and sown the 15th in this latitude, so as to escape the grain worm. The straw of spring wheat is generally shorter than that of the winter varieties, the berry less plump, the flour less abundant, and darker, but equally nutritious.—*Cultivator.*

Three Chickens from one Egg.

Mr. Joseph A. Wilkins, of Long Island, who raises fowls for the New York market, has made us a present of a very fine, well grown rooster and two pullets, all of which he assured us were the produce of a single egg. He remarked to us that double eggs or such as produce two chickens a-piece, are very common on his farm, where the hens are well fed, and 'live,' to use his own expression 'like fighting cocks." But a triple egg, he said, he had never seen before. It was a famous old biddy of his that early in the spring, produced the one that yielded the three chickens. It was the first egg she had laid for three months; and was nearly three times the length of a common egg.

The chickens had no sooner burst the shell, than they were marked by tying a red string around each of their legs, to distinguish them from the other twelve chickens of the same brood. These strings they have continued to wear up to this time; so that there is no manner of doubt but what the identical three fine birds constituting our present, are the identical three that came out of the triple egg above mentioned.

The two pullets are of a beautiful milk white color, with yellow legs and neat single comb. The rooster is of various colors, glossy neck and tail feathers, brown legs, and proud double comb.

Mr. Wilkins is seriously of opinion that, by proper training and feeding, he can cause any or all of his hens to lay double, triple, and even quadruple eggs. But, however that may be, we very much question whether even the editor of the Commercial Advertiser, the New Haven Herald, or the United States Gazette, in the multitude of rarities that fell to their share, can boast a present of more peculiar rarity than the one with which we have been honored by the worthy and enterprising producer, Mr. Wilkins. Long life to his galinary, say we. May he live a thousand years, and every year give us occasion to acknowledge the receipt of a similar favor.—*N. Y. Tran.*

A correspondent writes that his "turnips have been literally cut off by the grasshoppers," and asks what he "shall do another year to prevent their ravages?" Our advice is, that he should sow his turnip seed earlir, say as early as the 20th of July. By so doing, he will catch the grass-hoppers in a state so young that they will be unable to do any material harm before his turnip plants will have grown out of harm's way from insects.—They will even then have to contend with the *flea* or *fly*, but their chance of escaping destruction will be much better, as they will only have one enemy instead of two to struggle with.—*Farmer & Gard.*

Italian Spring Wheat.

We have great pleasure in laying before the readers of the Farmer, by permission of the writer, the following statements respecting the kind, quality, and introduction of this valuable grain, from the pen of Mr. HATHAWAY of Rome, Oneida county, the gentleman who has been the means of introducing it into successful culture in this country. The importance of Spring wheat is yearly becoming more apparent; and the necessity of making a proper choice among the many varieties known has become imperious upon our farmers. English agriculturists describe the following kinds, all of which are supposed to have originated in the south of Europe; and by some botanical writers are considefed as only a variety of winter wheat, the difference being effected by climate and cultivation. First, red Spring wheat, white ears, beardless;—second, red ear and grain, beardless;—third, ear or spike white, grain white, beardless;—fourth, Siberian Spring wheat, introduced into Oneida co. by Dr. Goodsell, bearded, and generally considered inferior in quality to the Italian, but a good grain for yield;—fifth, Egyptian wheat; in Europe treated and spoken of as a winter wheat; here sown as a spring wheat; but we have known many farmers who preferred sowing their spring wheat immediately before the freezing of the ground, in the fall;—sixth, Italian wheat, the kind spoken of in the communication of Mr Hathaway, and apparently the most valuable of the varieties yet introduced among us. There is in the last number of the Cultivator a paper from Mr. Speyerer of Pennsylvania, on the qualities and culture of another variety of spring grain called in Germany, where it is extensively grown, spelt wheat. Spelt, grows with a firm short stalk, will grow on most soils, and makes, when properly prepared, good flour: but as the berry much resembles barley, and cannot be divested of its adhesive husks by threshing, it requires the operation of a mill similar to those used for hulling rice or barley, before it can be manufactured into flour.

The extracts below are from a letter of Mr. Hathaway to a friend, who wishing to procure a quantity of the wheat, addressed Mr. H. on the subject; requesting information as to the manner of its introduction, kind of soil most favorable, mode of culture, &c. &c. Mr. Hathaway says—"The Italian spring wheat which has been disseminated through my means is an excellent grain, and a very sure crop. It yields largely, and has the wonderful property of doing well on poor worn out land, though of course the crop will be heavier on a more favorable soil; the fact is well ascertained here, that land so light and worn down, that it will not produce a crop of oats will bring a fair crop of spring wheat.

"The original imported wheat weighed full 63 lbs. to the bushel; and now that the fifth crop has come in, it weighs 62 lbs. The flour is fine, and the yield good; the millers speak highly of its qualities; and the flour makes good, light sweet bread, rather more moist perhaps than that from winter wheat. The Italian is a bearded wheat, white chaff, bright yellow straw, the berry variable in color, generally a reddish yellow.

"The proper time for sowing is in April, if the ground can be well fitted: this season has been peculiar, and late sown wheat, has succeeded best with us, and in some instances ripened soonest. It seldom is infected with smut, and if limed, never. From one and one-fourth, to one and a half bushels of seed are sown to the acre, rich land requiring the most.

"This wheat appears to be a cosmopolite," as it gsows well, and does well on almost every variety of soil, from stiff clay to a sandy plain. In this county we have very little good wheat land and I have not seen it growing on any that would be pronounced such by a western farmer. It usually ripens by the 14th of August, and yields from fifteen to thirty-five bushel per acre. The straw, this year from its rapid growth is less firm than usual, and is taller; the consequence is that it has lodged more than in any former year.

"I came in possession of the original wheat by accident. An Italian gentleman of Florence, married against his father's will, was disinherited, and emigrated to America, bringing, among a quantity of other seeds, a tierce of this wheat, intending to turn farmer. The wheat did not arrive seasonably, for spring sowing in this place, and was left in a store house on the Canal. The gentleman contracted for a farm in the town of *Florence* in this county, (induced by the *name* probably) was no farmer, made bad calculations, and worse experiments, and failed in every thing; soon became reduced, and was about to eat his imported wheat for which I had advanced him money to pay the transit and charges. I happened to see it, and was struck with its excellence, told him it must not be so disposed of, procured him other wheat, and took it at its cost in Italy, $2,50 per bushel. I succeeded in getting it into the hands of some of our farmers, though without much confidence on their part. But the result was most gratifying—the wheat actually producing about double the quantity usually grown on an acre, and selling at more than double the price of common spring wheat. From this it has all arisen."

A small sample of the wheat which accompanied the letter, by its appearance fully justifies the account given of its quality; being of a plumper berry than is usual in spring wheat, thinner skinned, and the kernels being more easily reduced to flour. The demand for the wheat has been great, and prices high, but it has become so extensively cultivated in that vicinity that it can be obtained for seed in any desirable quantity, and in all probability at somewhat reduced prices. The remark of Mr. Hathaway that in its adaptation to soil, the Italian wheat, might be cosmopolite, or every where at home, would seem to be applicable to it in reference to climate, as well as soils. It has been found to succeed admirably in Canada; where the culture of spring wheat promises to entirely supersede that of winter grain; and we have before us the Staunton Virginia Spectator of August 3d, which states that the Hon. Mr. Breckenridge last winter procured five or six bushels from Mr. Hathaway, and last spring distributed it among the farmers of that neighborhood. The yield has been good, varying from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre; thus establishing the fact that it may be successfully grown from the Canadas to Virginia. The editor remarks—"That he thinks it is not liable to rust, as he had fields of fall wheat smartly stricken with rust both sides of his patch of spring wheat while that was totally uninjured." We may here remark that in those sections of this state where the winter wheat has suffered the most from rust, the spring wheat has, except in a few partial instances, wholiy escaped, the straw being unusually bright and fine.

We are glad to see the attention of farmers directed to this important grain, not because we suppose it can ever supersede the culture of winter wheat in this state, for it clearly ought not to; but because there are many parts of the country where wheat is so uncertain a crop, owing to the nature of the soil, and the roots freezing out in the winter, that it has been nearly abandoned, and here spring wheat must be one of the most valuable of crops to the farmer. Every farmer should sow a few acres, as it is increasing his chances of remuneration for labor performed on the farm, and lessening the chances of an ultimate failure of that great "staff of life," good bread.—*Gen. Farmer.*

Feeding Animals for Fattening.

There are we think few processes conducted by the farmer with less economy or profit to himself than that of fattening animals; and this it seems to us arises from the neglect of a few plain principles. In the first place they are only fed so as to make them grow finely instead of taking on fat; and in the second, their food is given to them unground, or uncooked, neither of which conditions ought to exist where it is desirable to fatten animals quickly, and of course, cheap and well. The experiments of Mr. Colman show clearly the astonishing difference in favor of cooking corn meal for hogs, and it is scarcely less conspicuous in other things. Swine should never have more at a time than they can eat, but they should have just as much as they will eat, and have it fed to them so often that there shall not be a pretence for a single squeal. A good dry bed, plenty of cooked food, and a little brimstone or pounded charcoal occasionally thrown into their trough, seem to be requisite to fatten pork rapidly. Some farmers feed their apples and potatoes to their pigs raw; we are confident they would not do this, if they would once fairly test the two methods of feeding, in that state, or cooked. Sour apples when cooked are as good for swine as sweet ones; but raw, are decidedly inferior, making the teeth sore, and furnishing to much acid to the stomach, for the purpose of rapid nutrition. It is necessary to have good beef and pork, but they should not in the making, occasion a loss to the maker. Care and skill will prevent this.—*Ib.*

The Husbandman.

There is one prevailing error among this class of society, which ought to be erradicated and destroyed—it is more fatal to the business of agriculture than the growth of Canada thistles, or the destruction of May frosts—we mean the neglected education of the farmer's children. It is frequently remarked that education is of little use to the farmer: a very little science will do for him. Great knowledge is only beneficial in the professional man. Expressions of this sort are founded upon a false estimate of one of the most useful and elevated professions of life.

If the habitual business of the cultivator does not afford the mental powers a field for their most extended exercise, we know not where to look for such a field. The study of agriculture unites to the theory of science, the very essential material of its practical parts. It makes the study experimentally and truly learned.

Nearly every thing that is useful in our pilgrimage through life is drawn from the earth. The main use of science is to explore the minutiæ of nature, to fathom its secret caverns, and to bring forth the hidden possessions of the earth into comprehensible identity. Where then is the occupation that so richly furnishes a perpetual supply of mental food as that of agriculture? In the constant exercises and every day labor of the farmer the business of his science is progressing, if his intellect has been set right in the education of his youth. The theory is all essential, for this constitutes the implement by which he is to prosecute the study of human natnre to its practical utility.

A man cannot go forth upon the land with any good degree of promise in scientific experiment, without the light of past experience upon his pathway, and this he can only obtain by a passage through the literary institutions of the country, where the results of the labors of the learned for ages are collected together and made accessible to the student. To attempt a prosecution of the sciences independent of the past experience, as we sometimes incline to consider ourselves, would be vain. There is scarcely a valuable discovery of modern times, but has borrowed something of its proportions or utility from the mind of antiquity.

That the farmer by a scientific cultivation of his land, can increase to a very great extent its productions, there does not exist a rational doubt. And that the time is coming when there will be actual necessity for this increase of production, there is every appearance. It is therefore not only wise and expedient to commence or curry on now, but it is a high duty which is owed to posterity, in consideration of all the blessings which past ages have bequeathed us.

Permit us, therefore, in our humble way, to impress upon the minds of the farmers the very great usefulness of education. Give your sons and daughters not the less education because you design them for rural life and agricultural pursuit. If you are able, educate them—they will find abundant employment for all their science, though their farms be located in the deep wilderness of the west; though they be cast amid barren rocks and sterile sand plains, science will aid them there.

Not a blade of grass nor a spear of grain but will grow better under the cultivation of intellectual care. Not a flower, but will show beauties to the eye of science, which the vulgar world knows not of. Not a vine but rears finer, and produces more where educated hands superintend its growth. In short, all nature is beautified, improved and bettered, where the cultivator is no stranger to its properties and the science of its developments.

Farmers give your children education. It is the only earthly inheritance you can bequeath them that is beyond the reach of accident. All other human property is constantly changing and transitory. Science is not transferable—not like the mutability of other goods, negotiable; firm and unshaken by human vicissitude. It will be the enduring companion of your children through life

it will support them in all the afflictions of Providential chastisement, and prepare them for an inheritance in that undiscovered country beyond the land of death.—*Troy Whig.*

Lightning rods for Barns.

We can scarcely take up a paper during the summer season of the year, with out observing more or less notices of barns being struck by lightning, and in most cases, with all their contents consumed. The reason undoubtedly is, that masses of hay or grian, such as is put into barns, undergoes a slight process of heating, and this current of air rising from the building to the region of the clouds, serves as a conductor to the electric fluid, and consequently leads to the burning of the building. It is frequently said that barns are more liable to be struck by lightning immediately after they are filled than before, or than when they have been filled for some time, and the ascending column of heated air at this time, furnishes a sufficient explanation of the fact. Yet, with a full knowledge of these circumstances, and an understanding that the time of greatest danger to the building, is when its contents are of the greatest value, how few are the barns that are provided with conductors, when their expense is so trifling, and their security from lightning so complete. The farmer who understands his true interests, and is desirous of securing and preserving his crops as well as gathering them, will provide his building with necessary rods. Once erected, their duration will be commensurate with the building, and the security ample; and the farmer who neglects this mode of preserving his house or his barn, can have little claims on the charity or commisseration of the public.—*Gen. Far.*

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

An additional Act concerning Meeting Houses.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That when any Meeting house or house of public worship in this State shall be owned by persons of different religious denominations, ten of such owners being of the minority, may apply to any Justice of the Peace and Quorum in the County where such house is situated, to obtain a division of the time of occupying said house; and on such application it shall be the duty of such Justice to call a meeting of the owners of said house by posting up in some conspicuous place in or about said house, a notice thereof, thirty days at least prior to said meeting, said notice setting forth the time, place and purposes of said meeting.

Sect. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said Justice when applied to for the purpose aforesaid, to notify two other Justices of said County to attend said meeting, and the said three Justices, all of whom shall be disinterested in the premises, shall constitute a board, before which said owners may exhibit the amount owned by them in said house, in no case to be less than ten pews, and the minority wishing to occupy said house some part of the time, shall have that part allotted to them and decreed as nearly as may be in proportion to the amount owned in said house by said minority, and said board shall designate precisely which weeks in each year said minority may occupy said house.

Sect. 3. Be it further enacted, That it shall also be the duty of said board to apprize, according to their best skill and judgment, the value of that portion of said house owned by said minority, and to make a true record of their proceedings, and to cause the same within ten days next after said meeting to be transcribed into the books of record, kept in and for the city, town or plantation, where said meeting house is situated. And all reasonable expense of said board shall be paid by said persons *for whose benefit*, said division has been made, Provided this Act shall not affect any agreement now existing in relation to occupying any house of public worship in this State.

Sect. 4. Be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for said minority to enter and occupy said house for such part of the time as has been allotted to them by said board, unless the majority shall choose to buy out said minority, and then in that case said majority shall have the right so to buy, by paying to said minority the sum at which their portion of said house shall have been apprized by the board aforesaid.

Sect. 5. Be it further enacted, That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

House of Representatives, March 28, 1837.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be engrossed as amended on sheet A. Sent up for concurrence. H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

A. Amend, in first section, line 5th—strike out the word "*ten*," and insert the words "*any one or more.*"

Amend, in the 2d section and 6th line, after the word *said*, insert the words "*owner or.*"

Amend, in 3d section 10th line, by inserting after the word "*said*" and before the word "*persons*," the words "*person or.*"

Section 3d, in the 10th and 11th lines strike out "for whose benefit," and insert *at whose request.*

In Senate, March 29, 1837.

This bill was read twice and referred to the next Legislature. Sent down for concurrence.

J. C. TALBOT, President.

House of Representatives, March 29, 1837.

The House reconsider its vote passing this bill to be engrossed, and refer the same to the next Legislature in concurrence.

H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

House of Representatives, March 29, 1837.

Ordered, That a bill entitled an additional Act *concerning Meeting Housee*—referred to the next Legislature—be published in all the papers that publish the laws of the State—six weeks successively—the last publication to be two weeks prior to the meeting of the Legislature

House of Representatives, March 29, 1837.

Read and passed. Sent up for concurrence.

H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

In Senate, March 29, 1837.

Read and passed in concurrence.

6w—33 J. C. TALBOT, President.

Summary.

Treasure found.—The old sloop Ann, formerly a packet between New York and Providence, was sold and broken up, a few days since, at the latter place, for firewood; and the purchaser, while breaking her hull to pieces, found between two of the timbers, a canvass bag, containing two hundred and fifty silver dollars. How they came there, or when, no one can tell.

Canal Tolls.—The tolls collected on the New York State canals for the two years preceding the 1st of Sept. are as follows, viz:

From 1st Sept. 1835 to do 1836,	$1,554,734 70
do do 1836 do 1837,	1,337,397 71
Falling off	$217,336 99

Or equal to about 14 per cent.—*Albany Argus.*

Canal Tolls, &c.—The tolls collected on the New York State canals during the third week in Sept. amount to $49,751 98.

The quantity of flour and wheat brought to the Hudson river via Erie Canal, during the same period, was as follows.

	bbls. flour	bush wheat.
	33,368	51,676
For the corresponding week last year	29,423	37,574

Kentucky Giant.—The Rochester Daily Advertiser says that Col. Porter the young American giant, from Kentucky is now there, being on his way to Europe. He is stated to be twenty-two years of age, and seven feet and six inches high, and it is said he has not yet attained his full height, as he has gained three inches within the last eighteen months.

Mount Katahdin.—On the 20th and 23d ult., there was a violent Snow Storm on Mount Katahdin. Doctor Jackson ascended on the 23d, and states that he suffered exceedingly with the cold. He measured the height, and found it five thousand feet, or nearly a mile high. Dr. Jackson will leave soon on a Geological Survey up the Aroostook to Madawaska.—*Jerome's Bulletin.*

Extract from a letter, dated

"*Metamoras, Aug.* 21.

There are strong indications of hostilities between the United States and Mexico, the latter refusing to satisfy any demands which the former has made. Mr. W. H. Wharton, the late Texas minister to the United States, who was taken on board the Texas schooner of war Independence, and confined in prison in this place, was fortunate enough to elude the vigilance of his jailors and escape to Texas. Several Americans have been arrested and imprisoned in the Cuartal, and refused all communication, on suspicion of having aided and abbetted him in his flight; among them are James Gourlay and G. T. Burrell, A vessel arrived here yesterday from Texas, bringing 75 Mexican prisoners, which were liberated by the Texan government. Mexico will hold on to her Texas prisoners, about 34, and I believe there is no prospect of their being put at liberty shortly.—*Mercantile.*

From Florida.—St. Augustine dates to the 1st inst. have been received, from which we learn that Gen. Hermandez, with 240 men, had just returned from Tomoka, having taken 9 *negroes*, and brought in 4 *Indian chiefs* under a flag of truce to confer with the captive chief Philip as to future proceedings. An express had also arrived from Fort King, stating that the Indians to the number of 300, who had assembled in that neighborhood, had disappeared very suddenly, without any assignable cause.—Two expresses which were due at Fort King from Tampa Bay it was feared had been cut off.

The Executive Council adjourned on last Thursday morning, to meet on the 4th of December next. The following are among the appointments made at the session which has just closed.

Asa Redington, Jr. to be Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in place of Samuel E. Smith, resigned.

Daniel Williams, to be Commissioner of the treasury, in place of Asa Redington, Jr.

John McDonald, to be Judge of the Municipal Court in the City of Bangor, in place of Samuel Farrar, resigned.

Henry Tallman, of Bath, to be County Attorney of Lincoln, in place of Edwin Smith, resigned.

John C. Talbot, of East Machias, to be Judge of Probate for Washington County, in place of John Dickinson, resigned.

Great Fire at Rochester, N. Y.—On the 4th inst. a fire broke out in Buffalo street, in Rochester, which destroyed a number of buildings, including a grist mill, stone oil mill, &c. Loss of property estimated at about $37,000—$8,000 only, insured. Among the property destroyed was 2000 bbls. flour.

The Mercantile says, "the cucumber raised in Lowell, 7 feet long, or its twin brother, is now at the room of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society—and any one who doubts its longitude, may measure it."

The chief of the Sioux Indians now at Washington has agreed to sell the lands of the tribe to the United States for one million of dollars.

The Yellow Fever is on the decline at New Orleans, some of the papers say.

Melancholy Accident.—As a small boat, from Bucksport, was coming up the river on Wednesday, a very promising orphan boy by the name of David Thurston, nephew of Mr. Richard Thurston of this city, fell overboard and was most unfortunately drowned.—*Bangor Whig.*

A Novel Feat.—A shoemaker named Gowing, of Ripon in England, lately undertook, for a wager, to harness himself to a gig, and drag the same forty miles in fifteen hours, which he accomplished with great ease in less than thirteen hours. He performed the first fifteen miles in three hours.—*Mer. Jour.*

Truth in Men.—"There is no truth in men," said a lady in company. "They are like musical instruments, which sound a variety of tones"—"In other words, madam," said a wit who chanced to be present, "you believe that all men are *lynes.*"

A Pretty Pig.—Mr. William Nelson of Bradford bought a pig April 14th, weighing 21 pounds—it was killed Sept. 30th and weighed when dressed, 226, gaining 205 lbs. in 170 days.—*Haverhill Gaz.*

A LOUD CALL.—It is said that ladies who go west, frequently receive offers of marriage from *speaking trumpets*, before they reach the *wharvs*.

As it should be.—A law has passed the legislature of Illinois, intended to prevent steamboat racing. It enacts that whenever death is caused by explosion or other accident, the captain and engineer shall be indicted for manslaughter.

S. J. Court. At a term of this Court held at Norridgewock, last week, *Simon Ward* was convicted of an assault upon Capt. Robinson with intent to kill, and sentenced to *sixteen* years imprisonment in the State's Prison, at Thomaston.

Howard W. Stevens was also sentenced to a like imprisonment of *two* years, for forgery.

MARRIED,

In this town, Mr. William J. Plummer, of Skowhegan, to Miss Hannah Partridge, of Gardiner.

In Belfast, Mr. Warren Stephenson to Miss Laura Bean.

In Swanville, Mr. Reuben S. Smart to Miss Almira Curtis, of Frankfort.

In Hope, Mr. Robert Patterson to Miss Susan J. Douglas of Dorchester, Mass.

DIED,

In Augusta, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Col. Alfred Redington, aged 24.

In Monmouth, Mrs. LUCRETIA STOCKIN, aged 69 years. It should be said of this excellent woman, that in each of the different relations of life which she sustained, the evidences of her *Christian Piety* were expressly manifested. Her feelings of benevolence were extended to all the human family; but they were constantly and peculiarly exercised towards all who were favored with her intimate acquaintance and friendship. To the afflicted she was always ready to proffer the word and deed of consolation and kindness, whenever her opportunity and means would allow. The recollection of her invariable *parental* tenderness, towards a large family of affectionate sons and daughters who survive her, will long be cherished in their hearts.—To imitate her virtuous examples will be the best tribute of respect that can be paid to her revered memory. —*Com.*

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Oct. 2, 1837.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

At market 900 Beef Cattle, 1475 Stores, 20 working Oxen, 35 Cows and Calves, 6500 Sheep, and 1070 Swine.

PRICES—*Beef Cattle*—Last week's prices were fully supported.

Stores—Dull.

Working Oxen—Sales not noticed.

Cows and Calves—Dull. We noticed sales at 25, 28, 31, 35, 37, 40, and $44.

Sheep—We quote lots at 1 12, 1 25, 1 50, 1 75, 2, 2 25; a few old Sheep 2 50.

Swine—Dull. To peddle 6 1-2 and 7 1-2: at retail, 7 1-2 and 8 1-2.

N. B. About 100 head of Beef Cattle remain unsold.

BOUNTY ON WHEAT.

BLANKS for receiving the Bounty on Wheat, for sale by C. SPAULDING, Hallowell.

For sale also at the store of P. BENSON, Jr. & Co. Winthrop, and at this office.

Sept. 30, 1837.

AUGUSTINE LORD, TAILOR,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, at his shop, No. 6, Mechanics Row, Water Street.

Having received the latest and most approved fashions, and employed the best and most experienced workmen, he feels confident that he shall be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronrge.

☞Particular attention will be given to CUTTING, and all garments warranted to fit.

Hallowell, June 16, 1837. 14

ALMANACS.

Just published, Robinson's Maine Farmer's ALMANACKS for 1838, and for sale by the hundred, dozen, or single, by

GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH.

Also, Miniature Almanacks for 1838.

Sept. 12, 1837.

WOOL----WOOL.

CASH and a fair price paid for FLEECE WOOL and SHEEP SKINS, by the subscriber, at the old stand, foot of Winthrop Street, Hallowell.

WM. L. TODD.

July 11, 1837. 23tf

WANTED,

A first rate *MILCH COW*, for which cash and a fair price will be paid.

Sept. 30, 1837. 3w34

KENNEBEC, ss.—*At a Court of Probate holden at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Monday of September. A. D.* 1837.

SARAH ROLLINS, Administratrix of the Estate of *NATHANIEL G. ROLLINS*, late of Hallowell, in said county, deceased, having presented her account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer printed at Hallowell, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said county, on the second Monday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. *H. W. FULLER, Judge.*

A true copy. Attest: GEO. ROBINSON, *Register.*

NOTICE.

The Books of *MILLIKEN & GASLIN* are left with me for collection. All unsettled accounts must be immediately closed. *SAM'L WOOD.*

Winthrop, Sept. 21, 1837.

HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE.

The subscriber would inform the Farmers and Mechanics of Maine, that they can be supplied with his Horse Power and Threshing Machines at his shop, in Hallowell, or at Perry & Noyes' in Gardiner. The above Machines will be built of the best materials, and in the most workmanlike manner; warranted to thresh as much grain as any other machine, and second to none now in use. The public are invited to call and examine them at the above places. Those in want of machines will do well to apply soon, in order to enable the manufacturers to supply them. All orders promptly attended to addressed to the subscriber, or Perry & Noyes, Gardiner. WEBBER FURBISH.

Hallowell, July 4, 1837. [21ew3teowtf.

FALLING OF THE WOMB CURED BY EXTERNAL APPLICATION.

DR. A. G. HULL'S UTERO ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER is offered to those afflicted with *Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb*, and other diseases depending upon a relaxation of the abdominal muscles, as an instrument in every way calculated for relief and permanent restoration to health. When this Instrument is carefully and properly fitted to the form of the patient, it invariably affords the most immediate immunity from the distressing "*dragging and bearing down*," sensations which accompany nearly all cases of Visceral displacements of the abdomen, and its skilful application is always followed by an early confession of radical relief from the patient herself. The Supporter is of simple construction, and can be applied by the patient without further aid. Within the last three years nearly 1500 of the *Utero Abdominal Supporters* have been applied with the most happy results.

The very great success which this Instrument has met, warrants the assertion, that its examination by the Physician will induce him to discard the disgusting Pessary hitherto in use. It is gratifying to state, that it has met the decided approbation of Sir ASTLEY COOPER, of London, EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D., Professor of Midwifery, University of the State of New York, of Professors of Midwifery in the different Medical Schools of the United States, and every other Physician or Surgeon who has had a practical knowledge of its qualities, as well as every patient who has worn it.

The public and medical profession are cautioned against impositions in this Instrument, as well as in Trusses vended as mine, which are unsafe and vicious imitations. The genuine Trusses bear my signature in writing on the label, and the Supporter has its title embossed upon its envelope.

AMOS G. HULL,

Office 4 Vesey-street, Astor House, New York.

The Subscribers having been appointed Agents for the sale of the above Instruments, all orders addressed to them will be promptly attended to.

F. SCAMMON, *Hallowell*; Joshua Durgin, *Portland*; George W. Holden, *Bangor*.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

For sale by the subscriber 50,000 true *Morus Multicaulis*—or the true *Chinese Mulberry* trees, either in small quantities or at reduced wholesale prices, according to size. The trees are thrifty, the form perfect, and the roots fine. The trees will be shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered. Companies are invited to apply to WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, Oct. 1, 1837.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

For sale by the subscriber, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Herbaceous plants, &c. The trees of the Plums and Pears were never before so fine, or the assortment so complete.—Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vines—a superior assortment, of finest kinds —and of all other hardy fruits.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, and Herbrceous plants, of the most beautiful, hardy kinds —Splendid Paeonies, and Double Dahlias. Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places, and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered.—Catalogu es sent gratis to all who apply.

Address by Mail, Post paid.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Oct. 1, 1837. 36

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I, Alex. Meady, in consideration of seventy five dollars to me paid by my son Thomas, now a minor, have given the said Thomas his time till he shall arrive at the age of one and twenty years, and I hereby relinquish to the said Thomas as well as to any person or persons who may employ him all claims which I may have to his services or any compensation therefor. *ALEX. MEADY.*

Hallowell, Sept, 24, 1837.

CAUTION!

Beware of Counterfeits!!

IN consequence of the high estimation in which Morrison's Pills of the British College of Health, London, are held by the public, it has induced an innumerable host of unprincipled COUNTERFEITERS to attempt imitations, under the deceptive terms of "*Improved Hygean Medicine*," "*Original Hygean*," "*The Morrison Pills*, signed by Adna L. Norcross," &c. &c. thus to deceive the unwary. In consequence of many persons being seriously injured by taking the *counterfeit pills purchased at the Druggists' Stores*, the Agent has taken the precautionary mearure of having an extra yellow label fixed on each package, signed by the Agent of each State, and by his sub-Agents. Take notice, therefore, that none of the genuine Morrison Pills of the British College of Health, London, can be obtained at any Druggist Stores throughout the World; the Drug Stores being the principal source through which Counterfeiters can vend their spurious pills.

H. SHEPHERD MOAT,

General Agent for the U. S. America.

As you value Health, be particular, none are genuine unless *signed* by RUFUS K. PAGE, Agent for the State of Maine, on the yellow label, and can be purchased of the following Sub-Agents.

RUFUS K. PAGE, Agent for the State of Maine.

Davis & Chadbourn, Portland; Geo. Marston, Bath; N. Reynolds, Lewiston; Ransom Bishop, Winthrop; Wm. H. Britton, Jr, Livermore; Geo. Gage, Wilton; Joseph Bullen, New Sharon; Richard K. Rice, Foxcroft; J. M. Moor & Co. and Z. Sanger, Waterville; Blunt & Copeland, Norridgewock; E. H. Neil, Milburn; P. H. Smith, Belfast; F. & J. S. Whitman, Bangor; Timothy Fogg, Thomaston; Wm. P. Harrington, Nobleborough; Henry Sampson, Bowdoinham; Gleason & Houghton, Eastport; Benj. Davis & Co. Augusta; Jocob Butterfield, East Vassalborough; S. & J. Eaton, Winslow; Addison Martin, Guilford; Otis Follet, Chandlerville; Rodney Collins, Anson; S. R. Folsom, Bucksport; Joel Howe, Newcastle; E Atwood & Co, Buckfield; Asa Abbot, Farmigton; Albert Read, Lincolnville; Joseph Hocky, Freedom; G. H. Adams, Saco; J. Frost, Kennebunk; J. G. Loring, North Yarmouth; Holt & Hoyt, Ripley; James Fillebrown Jr, Readfield; Wilson & Whitmore, Richmond; Dudley Moody & Co, Kent's Hill, Readfield; H. Rooth, Gardiner; W. & H. Stevens, Pittston; Edmund Dana, Wiscasset; Jeremiah O'Brien, Machias; James Reed, Hope. *Hallowell, Noaember 3d*, 1836.

POETRY.

The following pieces, composed for the occasion, were sung at the Meeting-house in Winthrop, on the second day of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society's Cattle Show and Fair.

ORIGINAL HYMN.

In smiling Eden's peaceful bowers,
'Mid streams, and plants, and varied flowers,
Where guileless Eve and Adam knelt,
A Heaven-instructed farmer dwelt.

God gave him skill,—*He* taught the art
Of husbandry;—man's rebel heart
Not then, as now, inventions sought,
To hasten time, and banish thought.

Vetrans in honorable care!
Though hard your toil, and though ye wear
A plainer garb, than fashion's sons,—
Your calling God ordained, and owns.

Miriads there are, who live on *wrong*;—
On unrequited toil;—the strong
Oppress the weak;—*ye turn the sod*
Yourselves,—and fear no power but God.

O happy husbandmen! Survey
Your goodly heritage;—to day
Give thanks,—with Autumn's fruits around,
Jehovah's name with praise be crowned.

Ye see His wonders, that adorn
Each varying season, night, and morn:
Adore His power! Extol His grace
In Christ! and humbly seek His face.

ORIGINAL SONG.

Sons of the soil, arise!
See with rejoicing eyes,
Your trophies won:
No clarion bids you wake,
Weapons of death to take,
No heart-strings need you break,
By labors done.

Yours is a peaceful strife;
To *save*—not *waste*,—man's life,
Your daily care:
Your labors all must prize;
Turn, where we may, our eyes,
Of every kind, and size,
The fruits are there.

Ye feed and clothe the land;
Toiling, with mind and hand,
Our wants to meet;
We gladly own your sway;
The meed,—your *due*,—we pay;
And each one here to day
We joyful greet.

Where God His wonders pours
Through nature's countless powers,
Your lot is cast:
Him let your spirits own,
And when this life is done,
Ye'll dwell before the throne,
With Him at last.

One brotherhood we are:
Be it our constant care
Jarrings to shun:
Whate'er our calling be,
Let bands of Unity,
And Truth and Liberty,
Still make us one,

FRESH DRUGS,

F. SCAMMON, No. 4, Merchant's Row, has just received a fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, &c. which will be sold low.

Hallowell, Sept. 8, 1837. 25

GRAVE STONES—MONUMENTS, &c.

The subscriber would inform the public that he carries on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand foot of Winthrop street, Hallowell, where he has an elegant lot of White Marble from the New York Dover Quarry, some of it being almost equal to the Italian white marble. Also, Slate stone from the Quincy quarry, Mass. He has on hand two monuments being completed of the New York marble for die, plinth and spear—base and marble granite stone. Also completed, one book monument; a large lot of first rate stock on hand so that work can be furnished to order—and as to workmanship and compensation for work those who have bought or may be under the necessity of buying, may judge for them selves. Chimney pieces, fire pieces, hearth stones, &c. furnished at short notice.

JOEL CLARK, Jr.

Hallowell, March 21, 1837.

HALLOWELL & BOSTON PACKETS, KENNEBEC LINE.

The following vessels will compose the above Line the present year. They will sail from Long wharf, Boston, every Saturday, and from Hallowell every Wedneseay.

Sch. RHINE,	*Isaac Smith, Jr. Master.*	
Sch. CLARISSA,	*B. L. Hinkley,*	*do.*
Sch. BANNER,	*E. J. Blish,*	*do.*

The above vessels are of the first class, commanded by experienced men, and no exertion shall be wanting to maintain the reputation which has hitherto characterized this Line.

Applications for freight or passage may be made to the masters on board, opposite No 34 Long wharf, north side, or to EDWIN LAMSON, Agent for the Line, 29 Long wharf, and in Hallowell to A. F. PALMER & Co. No. 3 Kennebec Row.

WOOL.

CASH paid for FLEECE WOOL, by
A. F. PALMER & Co.

No. 3, Kennebec Row.
Hallowell, June 22, 1837. f20c16.

Farmers & Mechanics,

Call and see, and purchase, if you please,
WALES' NEW AND USEFUL
HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE,

WARRANTED to answer well the purposes for which they are intended, at the following places, viz.—Johnson & Marshall's, Augusta; Johnson & Marchall's, and also at Woodbridge's, Waterville; Pollard's shop, Hallowell; Perry & Noyes' and Holmes & Robbins', Gardiner; Charles Pride's, and F. F. Haines', East Livermore; Sargeant's Farmer's hotel, Portland; Arthur Freemen's, Saccarappa; W. Emerson's, Great Falls, Somersworth, *N. H.* *JOB HASKELL,* General Agent,
Portland or Livermore.

September 9, 1837. 32

ARRANGEMENT OF THE KENNEBEC AND BOSTON STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY—1837.

THE superior Steam Packet NEW ENGLAND, NATHANIEL KIMBALL, Master, will leave Gardiner every MONDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M. and Bath at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Leave LEWIS'S WHARF, Boston, for Bath and Gardiner, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at half past 5 o'clock, P. M.

Carriages will be in readiness to take passengers to and from Hallowell, Augusta and Waterville, on the arrival of the Boat, and on the days of her sailing.

Hack fare from Augusta 37 1-2 cents; from Hallowell 25 cents. Books kept at the principal Hotels in Hallowell and Augusta.

FARE.

From Gardiner to Boston, $4 00 } AND FOUND.
" Bath " " $3 50 }
Deck Passengers, $2 00

☞The NEW ENGLAND is 31-2 years old—173 feet long, and 307 tons burthen. During the past winter she has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and the Proprietors have spared neither pains nor expense to render her in all respects worthy of public confidence. That she is the fastest Boat on the Eastern coast is now universally admitted, and her superiority as a Sea-Boat has been fully proved.

AGENTS.—L. H. GREEN, Gardiner.
JOHN BEALS, Bath.
M. W. GREEN, Boston.

Gardiner, April 14, 1837. 5

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

EASTERN STEAM BOAT LINE.
ARRANGEMENT FOR 1837.

THE Steamer PORTLAND, J. B. COYLE, Master, will run every night (Sundays excepted) between Portland and Boston, leaving Andrews' wharf, Portland, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and Eastern Steamboat Wharf, Boston, (foot of Hanover street) every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock P. M.

The Steamer BANGOR, S. H. HOWES, Master, will leave Bangor every TUESDAY, at 5 o'clock A. M. for Portland; and will leave Portland the same evening at 7 o'clock P. M. for Boston; will leave Boston for Portland, every FRIDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.; and Portland for Bangor, every SATURDAY at 6 o'clock A. M. touching at Hampden, Frankfort, Bucksport, Belfast and Owls Head.

On and after Friday, July 7, 1837, the Steamer MACDONOUGH, ANDREW BROWN, Master, will make two trips a week between Hallowell and Portland, leaving Steam Boat Wharf, Hallowell, Tuesdays and Fridays at 9 o'clock A. M. and arrive in Portland, about 2 hours before the boats leave for Boston. Returning the Steamer Portland will leave Boston every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock and the Steamer Bangor every Friday evening at 5 o'clock and put passengers on board the Macdonough for Hallowell on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, to leave Portland at 8 o'clock.

☞By this arrangement there will be a boat from Portland to Boston every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday.

From Portland to Bangor every Saturday.
From Bangor to Portland every Tuesday.
From Hallowell to Portland every Tuesday and Friday.
From Portland to Hallowell every Wednesday and Saturday.

The above boats are in first rate order, have skilful masters, experienced pilots and engineers.

FARE.

From Hallowell	to Bath		1 00	AND FOUND.
"	"	to Hunnewell's Point	1 50	
"	"	to Portland	2 00	
"	"	to Boston	4 00	
"	Bath	to Portland	1 50	
"	"	to Boston	3 50	

The proprietors of the Boats will not be responsible for any Bank Bills, Notes, Drafts, Parcels, Packages, Trunks, or other articles of value unless the value is disclosed, a proportionate price paid, and a written receipt taken therefor, signed by the Captain, Clerk, or Agent. No freight received within an hour of the time the boats advertise to leave the wharf.

All freight must be intelligibly marked or it will not be received—and is free from wharfage in all the Boats. For further particulars inquire of the Agents.

AGENTS.

LEONARD BILLINGS, Portland.
I. W. GOODRICH, Boston.
J. W. GARNSEY, Bangor.
A. H. HOWARD, Hallowell.
W. CRAWFORD, Gardiner.
JOHN BARKER, Augusta.
SAMUEL ANDERSON, Bath.

July 14, 1837.

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the last Monday of September, A. D. 1837, *within and for the County of Kennebec.*

A certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of *ASA GREENLEAF,* late of Hallowell, in said County, deceased, having been presented by *THOMAS B. SEAVEY,* the Executor therein named, for Probate:

Ordered, That the Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer printed at Hallowell, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said County on the last Monday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

Attest: GEO. ROBINSON, Register.
A true copy. Attest: Geo. Robinson, Reg.

S. R. FELKER

Has on hand a large and extensive assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Camblets, Velvets and Vestings. Also, a large assortment of ready made Garments. Garments cut and made in a genteel and fashionable style, and warranted to fit.

☞ Gentlemen wishing to purchase for cash will find it to their advantage to call at this establishment.

Hallowell, Oct. 7, 1837. 35.